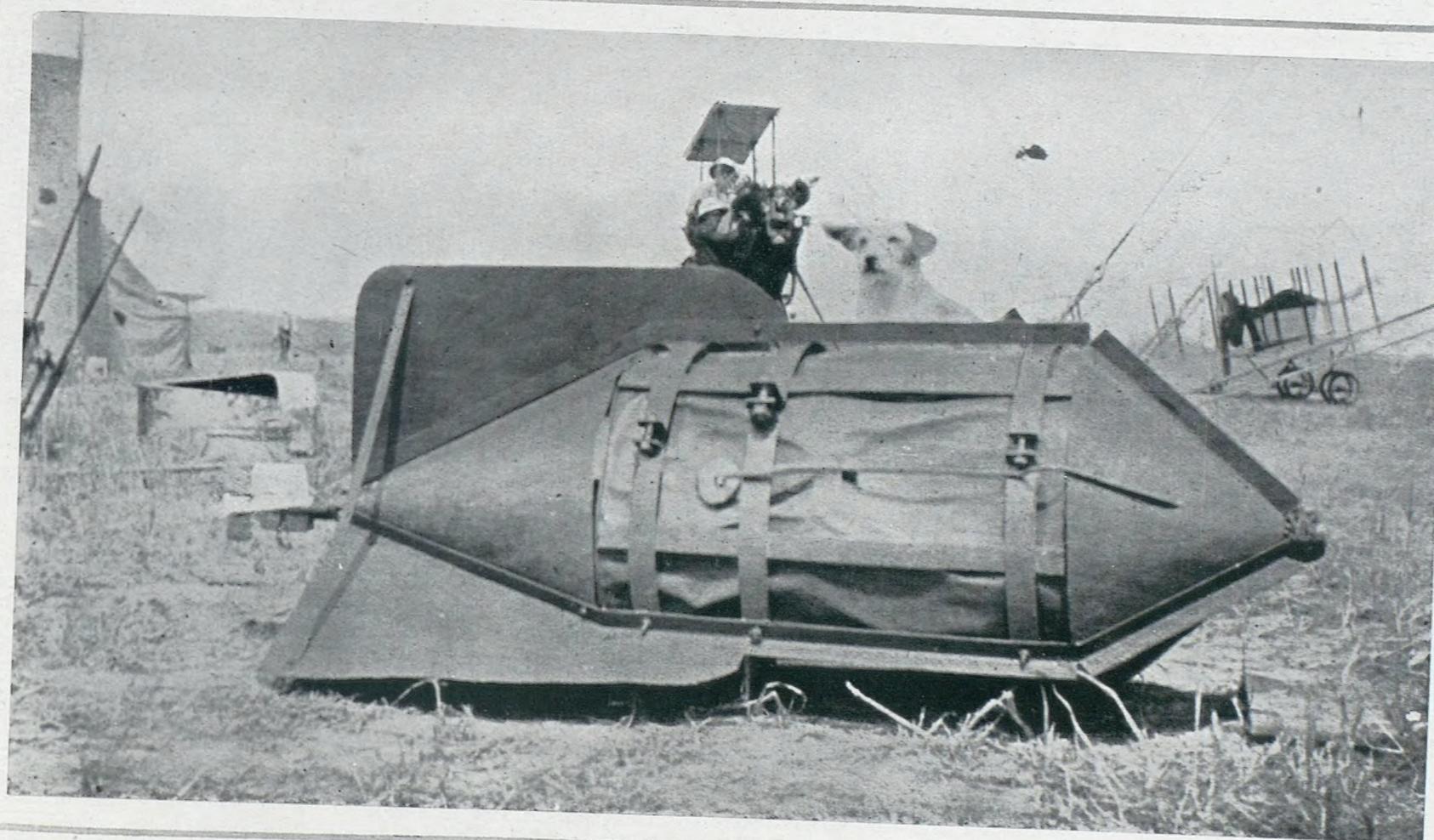


THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 24, 1915.—[PART 68]—
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 24, 1915.—[PART 68]—

The Illustrated War News.



A REMARKABLE WEAPON: ONE OF THE GREAT BOMBS USED BY THE ALLIED AIRMEN IN GALLIPOLI.

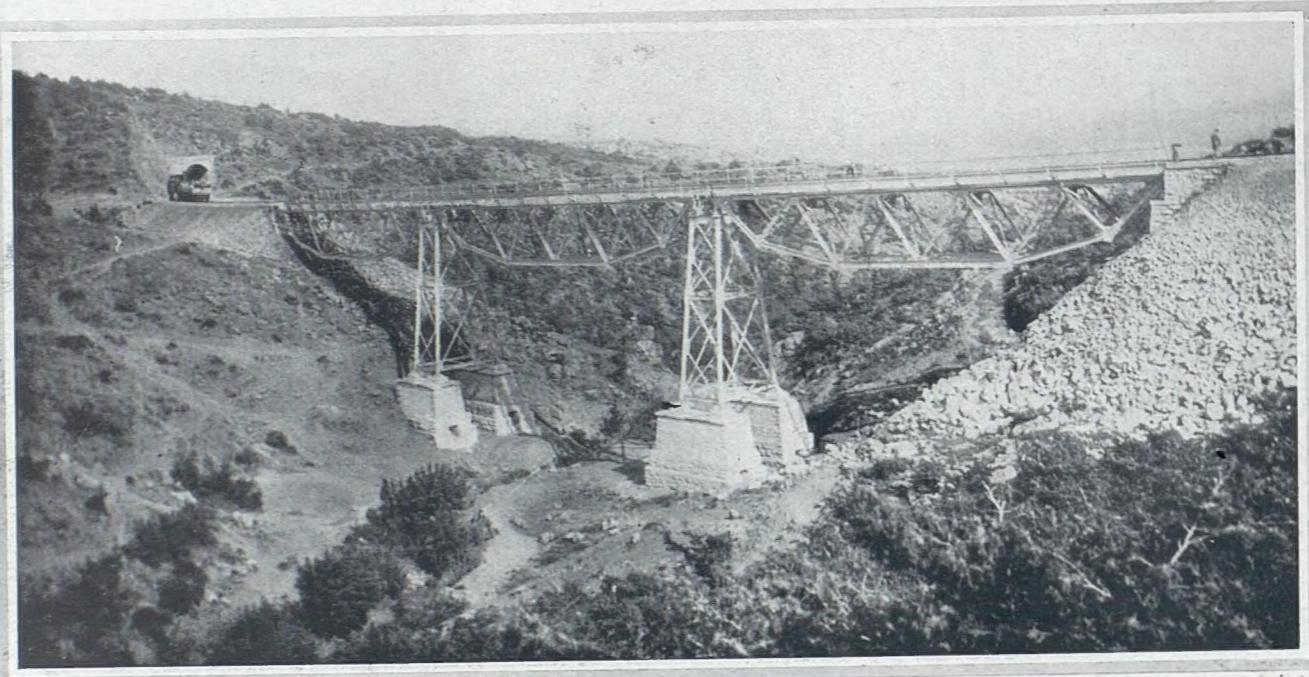
THE GREAT WAR.

SERBIA still sets the scene of war. The unhappy little country yet continues to command the major portion of our anxieties, as it gives us the most poignant of our news. And the news continues to be unhappy. After indications that perhaps the enemy's advance might be checked, notably at the advantageous points of the Kachanik and Babuna Passes, the defence appears to have yielded to the great pressure of both attack and strategy, and the invaders have been able to develop their aggressive to the advantage of themselves and to the peril of the defenders. Of this advance the greatest and most dangerous is that of the Bulgarians, for while the Austro-German force in the north has continued to find difficulties and slowness dogging their steps, the Bulgars have, with von Gallwitz's support, been able to push forward with fair swiftness westward, and both to threaten by this line of attack the northern Serbian army above them and to check the attempts of juncture between the

Serbian Macedonian army and the newly arrived Anglo-British, as well as threaten the left of the Serbians covering Monastir.

This westerly advance of the Bulgars, which is reaching towards Tetovo, is to serve the purpose of dividing the Serbian effectives and cutting off the northern section from a line of retreat southward. The movement has blocked the better roads leading in this direction, and has thus forced the armies fighting between the Bulgar line and the Austro-Germans to

fall back to the Adriatic through Montenegro and Albania—that is, along roads of indifferent nature and away from adequate bases. Their ability to do this is a matter of concern. Though the Serbians have been fighting gallantly, and by their ability have checked the Austro-German invasion to the slowest multiple of movement, their opponents have so far pushed their way into the easier country of Mitrovitza and Novibazar.



THREATENED FROM THE OUTSET BY THE BULGARIAN INVASION: MONASTIR RAILWAY VIADUCT, ON THE DIRECT LINE FROM SALONIKA.

Monastir, the accounts of whose fate are conflicting at the moment of writing, is 87 miles from Salonika, with which it has direct railway connection. It is a garrison town and has a composite population of 50,000, mostly Serbians and Albanians. Originally, Monastir was the cradle of the Macedonian people. Monastir is the former Turkish name of the city, from an old monastery near by. The Serbians know it as Bitolij (the dwelling-place), or Anglicised, Bitolia.

Photograph by C.N.

This, and the fact that supplies may present difficulties in resistance to the retreating Serbians, may tend to accelerate the rate of invasion. At the same time, the Serbians have to be shifted from the strong

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THREATENED BY THE BULGARIAN ADVANCE: MONASTIR, IN SERBIA, THE FATE OF WHICH HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY REPORTED.

The city of Monastir is situated in the south-western corner of Serbia, where the country forms an angle between the frontiers of Greece and of Albania. It is connected with Salonika by a railway, the distance being 87 miles. Monastir is a very ancient city, going back, indeed, to the days of Herodotus, and is sometimes spoken of as the cradle of the Macedonian race. The Turks, during their long occupation

of the district previous to the war of 1912, gave the city, in which they kept a garrison of 15,000, and had an important arsenal, the name by which we know it, from an old Christian monastery near by. A mixed population of 50,000, Serbians, Turks, Greeks, Jews, Albanians, inhabit Monastir, and the fame of the beautiful neighbourhood is widespread.—[Photo. by C.N.]

line of the Javor Range (north of Novibazar), and the heights of Radan and Oruglitz, north-east of Pristina, and forming points of advantage in the Kossovo district. A stand here might easily hold the German advance, and, at the least, make easy the retirement to the Adriatic, where safety awaits the plucky force—a force as yet unbroken and full of fight. The fighting about the Kashnik Pass is still indecisive, the Serbs apparently holding this wing safely, though the Bulgars report that they have forced their way westward to the Kossovo plateau.

Separated from the cloud of rumour, it seems fairly certain that the Bulgarian southern armies have surmounted the difficulties of the Babuna Pass, and have been able to force the Serbians out of that good position. After the bitterest fighting, in which the attackers failed to free the Pass, the Bulgars seem to have outflanked the defenders from the direction of Krushevo, and so endangered the rear of the Serbs that they were bound to fall back. This retreat has left Prilep exposed, and rumour has already credited the capture of that town to the enemy on several occasions, though at the same time rumour has preserved it inviolate also. The gain of the enemy is, on the face of things, important enough. It brings them within fighting distance of Monastir, the best remaining dépô and line of supply open to the Serbs here. Also, it hems the defending force into an awkward strip of country marching with the borders of Greece and Albania; and should the Serbs be unable



NOT AT ALL DOWNHEARTED AT GOING TO THE FRONT: MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL LEAVING HIS HOME, WITH MRS. CHURCHILL.

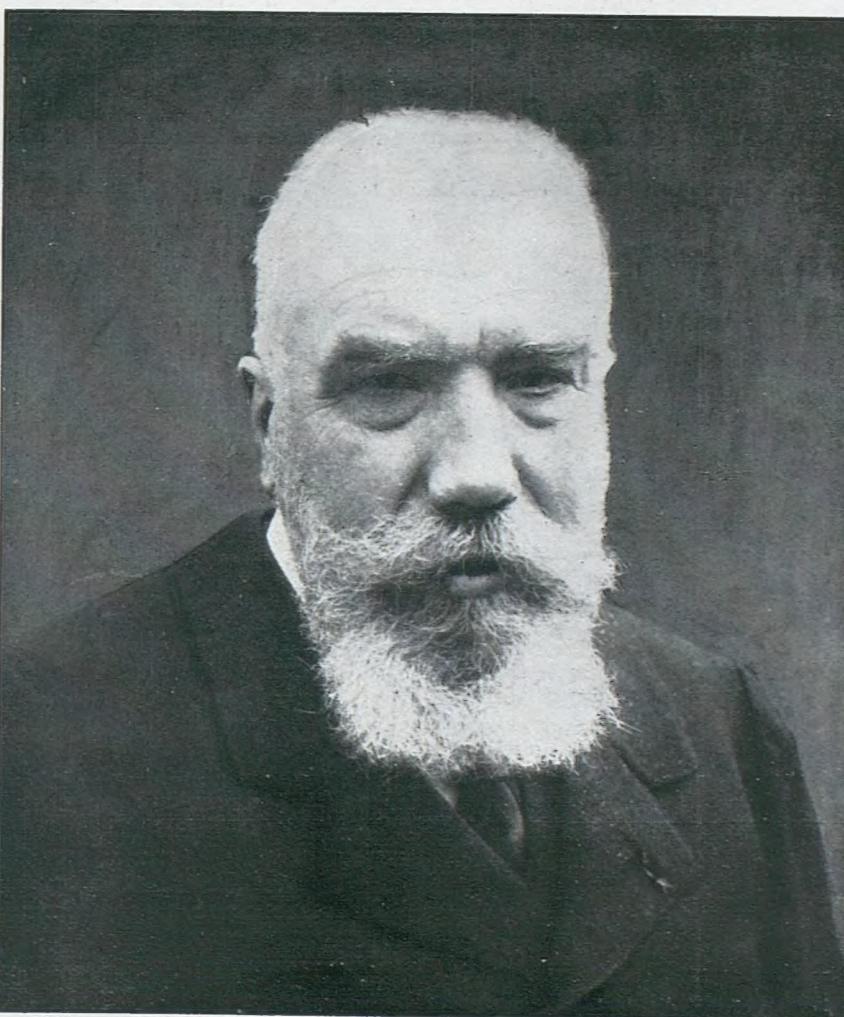
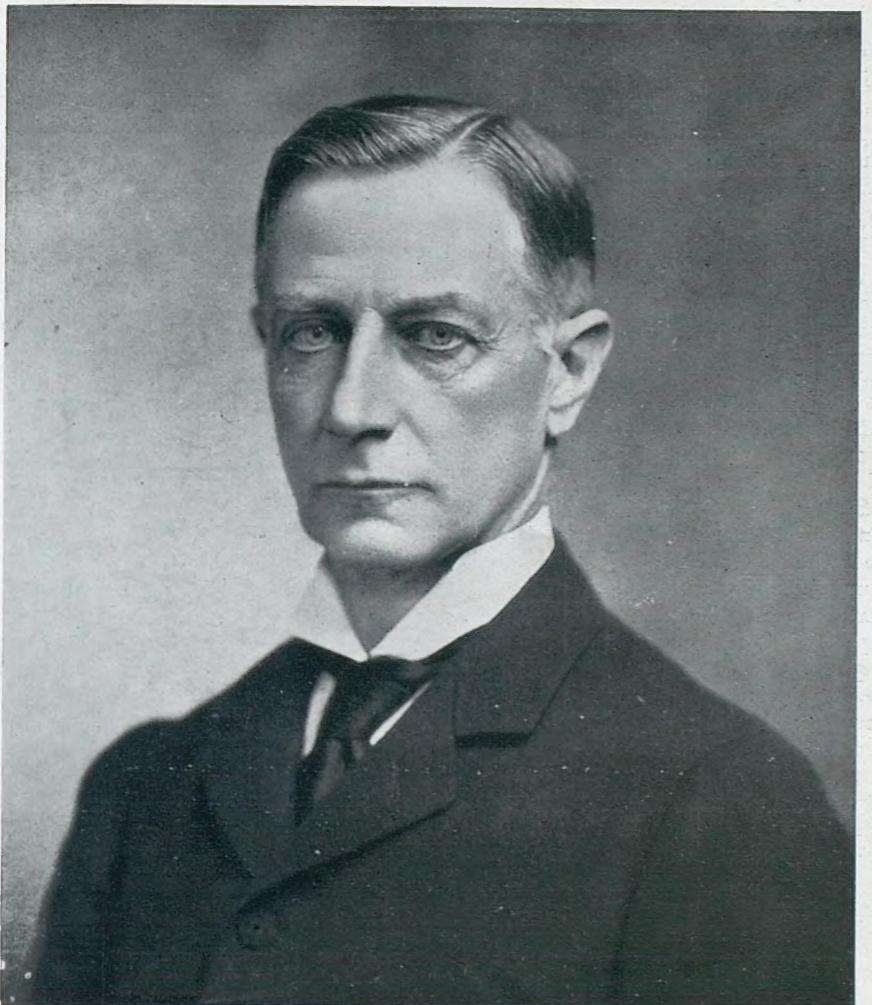
Mr. Winston Churchill left London early on the morning of Thursday, November 18, for France, to join his regiment, the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars, in which he is a Major. Mrs. Churchill went to the station to see him off.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

to hold to the defence works they are said to be constructing they will have to retreat either into Albania or into Greek territory. That is, they will have to face a problem of which there is at the present moment no sign of solution, since it is not yet definitely known whether the Greeks will disarm the retiring troops or not.

The thrust of the Bulgars has, again, another significance. Its tendency is to drive between the Serbs and the Franco-British force, whose wing extends to Gradsko. The salient here must be held tight, or the Allied troops are in danger of being flanked themselves and forced on to and beyond the railway line which it is so important to hold, and which is their main channel of communication. This would be an exceedingly sad stroke, for, apart from the fact that the Franco-British force gathers strength almost daily, the battle-front is doing excellently. Attacks by the enemy have been repulsed with loss south of Veles, and the Bulgarian offensive along a front running from Krivolak to Strumnitz has been broken by lively artillery fire, and the Bulgars themselves forced to retire, after severe losses, to Mount Arkangel. These and other minor fights have established the Allies solidly, and if the salient at Gradsko holds against the Bulgar thrust there is little chance of the enemy moving them at all.

Whether there is great chance of their making an effective counter-stroke in this zone remains to be seen. There is a tendency to admit that the time is past when our force on the Vardar front can exert any decisive

[Continued overleaf.]



THE BRITISH MINISTER AT ATHENS: SIR FRANCIS ELLIOT.

When Lord Kitchener landed at the Piraeus on November 20, he was met by Sir Francis Elliot, and motored to the British Legation in Athens, where Sir Francis and Lady Elliot gave a luncheon in his honour. After Lord Kitchener's audience of the King, he went with Sir Francis Elliot to see the Premier, M. Skouloudis, who had not been well enough to attend the luncheon.—[Photo. News. Illus.]

THE FRENCH ENVOY POPULARLY ACCLAIMED IN ATHENS: M. DENYS COCHIN.

M. Denys Cochin, Minister of State in the French Cabinet, received a very enthusiastic welcome from the people of Athens when he arrived there recently on a special diplomatic mission. He was born in Paris in 1851, and received the Military Medal in the war of 1870. In 1886 he published his book, "Evolution and Life." He first entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1893.—[Photo. by Topical.]

movement in the Near Eastern campaign. The front, certainly, has become restricted, and the line of supply is not at all admirable. Yet there are opportunities, and the great Bulgarian salient stretching towards the Albanian border seems to present a good chance of attack—if the difficulties of country and supply in men and munitions can be overcome. What actually is about to happen undoubtedly rests upon the attitude of Greece and the balanced judgment of the War Council that has met lately in Paris. It is probably a truism to say that the Council in Paris, at which both the French and British Ministers concerned in the direction of the war and their military and naval advisers met, was called mainly to consider the Balkan situation. That this meeting developed some plan of decisive character is also fairly certain. The idea of this centralised meeting is an excellent one, and is bound to be fruitful. It is a sign, too, that, as the peoples of the Allies are hardening to this war, the immediate directors are hardening also. The concentration of determination that has swept over us has shown itself very powerfully in the Governments of the Allies. There has been a tightening up all round, and our energies are becoming more compact, more grim, and, possibly, more ruthless in our intention to win. It was probably a resolve to win in a most determined and compact manner that called the Council together in Paris; and it will not be surprising if we find that there will arise out of it a



THE V.C. PIPER OF LOOS : PIPER DANIEL LAIDLAW, V.C.,
7TH BATT. KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

Piper Laidlaw won the V.C. at Loos on September 25: "During the worst of the bombardment, seeing that his company was somewhat shaken from the effects of gas, he mounted the parapet, and played his company out of the trench. The effect was immediate, and the company dashed out to the assault. Piper Laidlaw continued playing till he was wounded."

Photograph by G.P.U.

plan to deal with the Balkan situation in a manner firm and unflinching—even, it might be said, of dealing with Greece in a manner unflinchingly firm. We have, at the time of writing, naught save rumour to base opinion upon, but these rumours—of blockade, of "intervention or demobilisation," and the like—all point to our firmness in meaning and means. Apart from the French and British intervention for the salvation of Serbia, there is yet hope that both Italy and Russia may come to play a large part in the scheme of ultimate victory; but of the Balkan intentions of both these significant Powers we can gain little definite news. Italy seems to be warming to the project, and of Russia we hear nothing. But because nothing has happened is no sign that nothing will continue to happen.

Russia is assuredly making some very definite things happen in her own land. There has been a certain fluctuation in their line, and on the Styr there seemed moments when our Ally would have to face a setback. The fluctuation, however, lasted but a moment, and, even before that minimum period of time which is necessary to make an Austrian victory, the Russians were back again, and it was their victory after all. The fighting in this zone has been going on fiercely during the week, the Austro-Germans piling up forces with the intention of breaking the Slavs at Chartoryisk and gaining the command of the Kovel-Sarny Railway. Thanks to heavy

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DECORATED FOR SERVICES ON THE
DANUBE AND IN SERBIA : MAJOR B. N.
ELLIOT, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.

Captain (temp. Major) Bertram Nowell Elliot, R.M.L.I., won the D.S.O. in Serbia—"for his services in laying mines and in charge of mine-fields in the Serbian rivers for several months. This work has very many times been carried on under the fire of the enemy's patrols, and always with a fine courage and much skill in organisation."—[Photo. Topical.]



THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL WAR-VISIT TO PARIS: MR. ASQUITH AND SIR EDWARD GREY WITH SIR FRANCIS BERTIE.

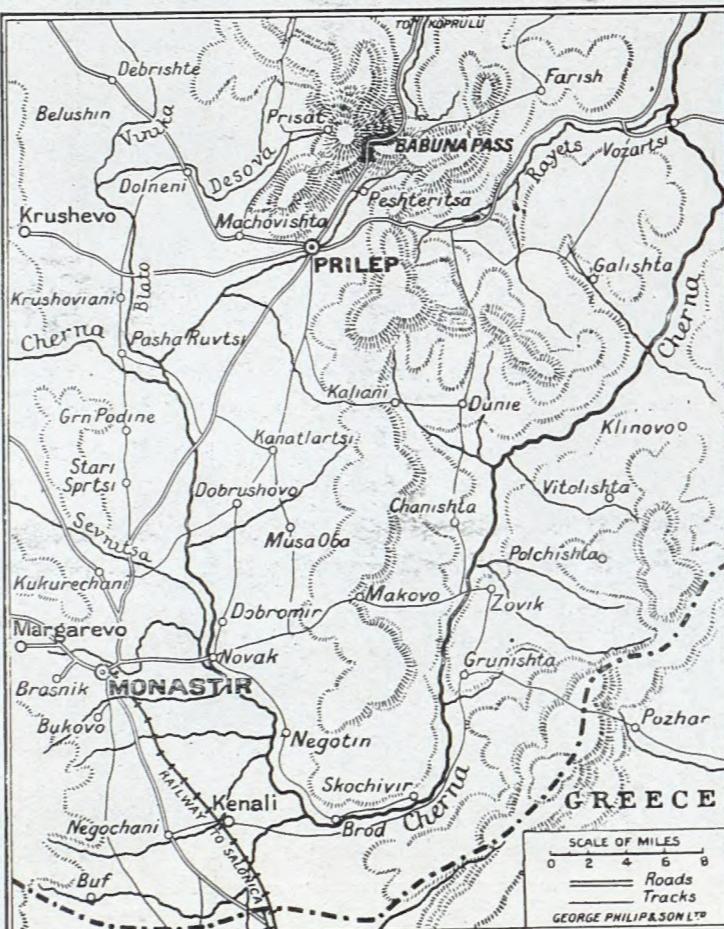
On the afternoon of November 17, the Foreign Office issued the statement: "The Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Minister of Munitions, accompanied by their Naval, Military, and Diplomatic advisers, have arrived in Paris for the purpose of consultation with the French Government." This was the first intimation that Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward

Grey, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Lloyd George had gone on a joint visit to France. The Ministers reached London again, with their advisers, on the Thursday evening. In our photograph are seen: Mr. Asquith (on the left); Sir Edward Grey (in the centre); and (on the right) Sir Francis Bertie, the very able and popular British Ambassador in Paris.—[Photo, by Topical.]

pressure, the enemy were able to drive the Russians back to the Styr, and, in places, force them to the eastern bank. During the heat of the battle, Chartoryisk was captured and recaptured on several occasions, and with such apparent finality at one time that the Austro-Germans were quick to proclaim their permanency. The proclamation, however, had little effect. After an excellent gunnery preparation—and there can be no doubt now of the excellence of Russian gun-actions and the adequacy of Russian munition-supply—the Slavs returned with admirable spirit, not only won back the west bank of the Styr, but captured Chartoryisk again, and another village on the same bank below it. So, at a stroke, all the enemy's fighting for a fierce week was entirely nullified. Northward, on the Riga-Dvinsk front, the victories of last week have been continued in this. The actions are local, but they are none the less important, and the sum total of these local successes will have a vital effect on the rest of the line. For instance, the German retreat before Riga has now been followed by a retirement before Dvinsk itself. The two items may not be actually connected, but it is a fact that a line cannot be bent back at one point without some sympathetic reflex at a point lower down. The bending back of the German front along the Courland coast has continued; the Slav advance, enfolding Kemmern and passing west towards Tukkum, has held out a menace to that town and made the Germans in Mitau a little more nervous. Following this, the German attacks on the Dvina were foiled, and more progress made by the Russians south of Lake Sventen—all these efforts coming to a head in the forced retirement of the Germans west

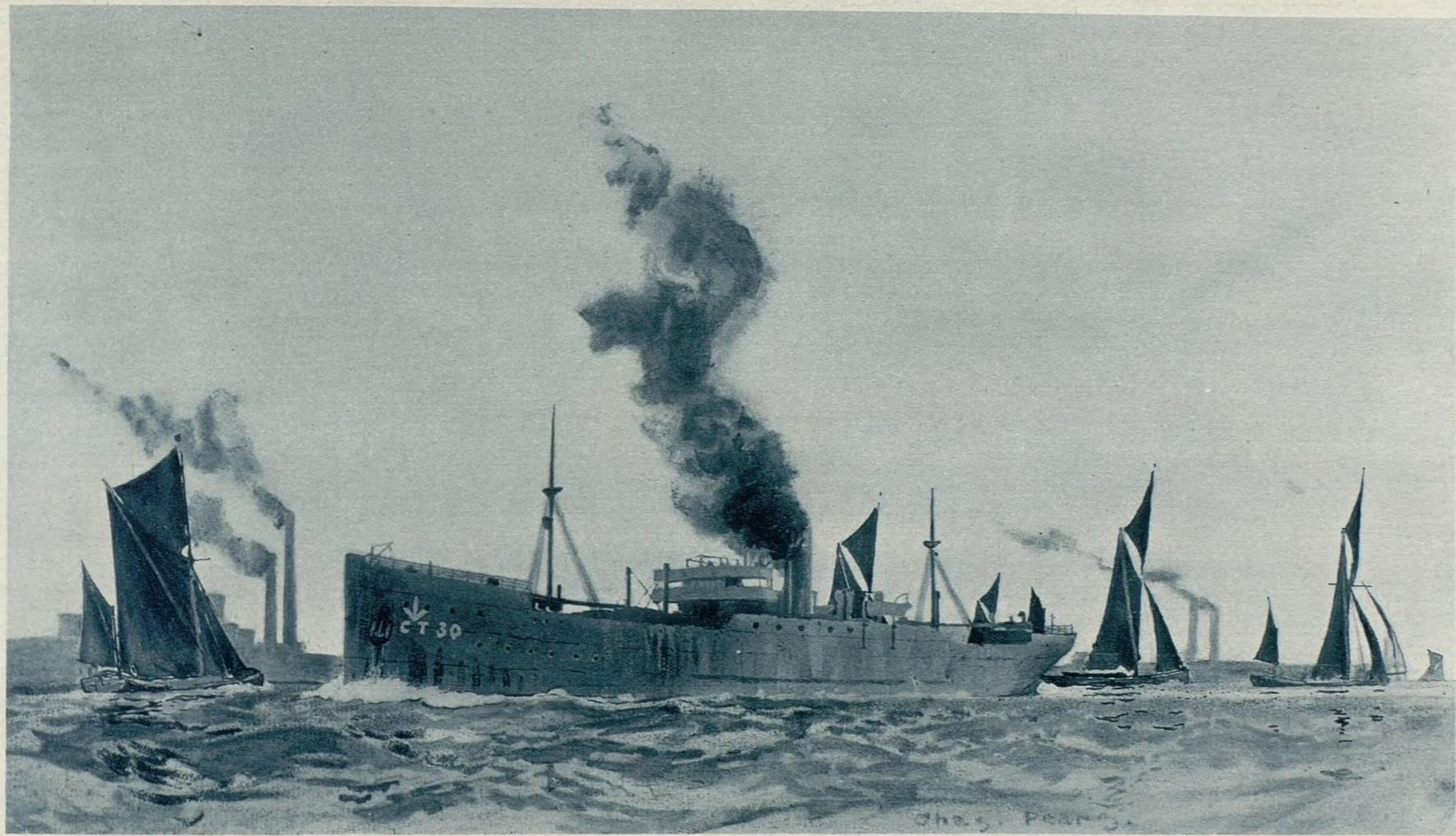
of Dvinsk to the region of the Ponieviecs Railway. The Russian success is more than good; it is apparently firm and patient. And added to their systematic defeats of the past few weeks, the Germans have also lost as many as 50,000 prisoners to the Russians, besides guns.

The Western front has again had a quiet period, guns and grenades making most of the play. The Germans, however, have made one or two attacks. One against the Tahure position was immediately repulsed, though another in Artois gave them a passing vision of success. This was a surprise rush against the work of the Labyrinth on the Lille road, when the Germans were able to break into the first line of trenches. The surprise effort of the Germans, however, was nothing to the surprising return of the French. So swift was the counter-stroke that the enemy was evicted before he could carry off his wounded, and routed so emphatically that 219 dead were counted before the trenches when the French had again made themselves secure. The British, on their line, were credited on the night of Nov. 16-17, with a brilliant little affair. South of Messines a small party carried out a raid on the enemy's front trench. Thirty Germans were bayoneted, and, with the loss of one man only, the party came back with twelve prisoners. In Gallipoli, on the 16th, too, the British also, in an advance against the Turks, won ground east and west of Krithia Nullah. The work was smartly done by Scots regiments of the 156th Brigade. The fighting in Italy has not yet developed into the success desired, but there are indications that this success may be imminent. The Italians are surely mastering the heights of Monte San Michele and San Martino.—DOUGLAS NEWTON.



SHOWING THE BABUNA PASS, WHICH THE SERBIANS HELD FOR SIXTEEN DAYS: THE SCENE OF THEIR HEROIC RESISTANCE TO THE BULGARIANS ADVANCING AGAINST PRILEP AND MONASTIR.

LONDON : NOV. 22, 1915.



UNDER THE BROAD ARROW: AN "INTERRED" ENEMY VESSEL NOW BEING UTILISED FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

If there are any visitors to the seaside just now, they can hardly have failed to remark among the various unusual-looking craft that pass to and fro at times, vessels akin to the one we illustrate. In ordinary times, ships so marked would be impossible. They are interned enemy vessels which are being used by the Government for the transport of materials for different purposes between the Home ports.

Each vessel is painted in an even tone of grey, and is marked at the bows with the Broad Arrow, C. T. (signifying Coastal Trader), and an official number. There are, it is stated, about thirty vessels in such employment round our shores. The vessels are not to be confused with prizes captured at sea, of which there are a considerable number in use by us.—[Drawn by Charles Pears.]



HOW SOME OF THE BRITISH OFFICER-PRISONERS ARE HOUSED IN GERMANY: AT THE WAGENHAUS CAMP, MAGDEBURG.

The British officers imprisoned at Magdeburg are at present housed in specially built wooden barracks and brick buildings, with accommodation for 500 officers and with mess-rooms which are used also as smoking-rooms. Photograph No. 1 shows a German sentry stationed on guard in the corridors outside the dormitories. No. 2 is the interior of the chapel, built by the prisoners and used for worship.

No. 3 shows part of a dormitory. No. 4 shows officer-prisoners in their mess-room. The names are (from left to right): Major Lyster, R.F.A.; Major McCuaig, Canadians; Capt. Campbell, East Surrey Regt.; Capt. Rawdon, King's Own Yorkshire L.I.; Capt. Tweedie, Royal Scots; Capt. Sloane Stanley, Middlesex Regt.; Lieuts. Nicholls and Carthew, Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. Paget, Norfolk Regt.—[Photo. Swaine.]



BLOWING-UP THE RAILWAY—AN INCIDENT OF THE “GERMAN” SOUTH-WEST AFRICA CAMPAIGN; AND AKIN TO OTHERS IN SERBIA.

The names are (from Surrey Regt.; Capt. y, Middlesex Regt.; Maine.)
The importance of railways in military operations has been repeatedly exemplified during the war. The German strategic railways on the Eastern front, for instance, were instrumental in Marshal Hindenburg's successes, by enabling him to concentrate army corps rapidly on either flank of the Russians, the Russians being unable, from the lack of railways in Poland, to counter the moves in time. In the West

both sides are equally dependent on railways, whether for battle movements or for bringing up supplies. The railway in German S.W. Africa failed its owners mainly owing to the rapidity and unexpected developments of General Botha's advance. The Germans, in retreating, destroyed it, as seen above, to prevent the Union troops using it. Similar measures have been taken by Serbians.—[Photo. by Tepic.]



NEAR SEMENDRIA, A POINT AT WHICH THE ENEMY CROSSED THE DANUBE: NEUTRAL ATTACHÉS AND AUSTRO-GERMAN STAFF OFFICERS.

Semendria, a Serbian fortress on the Danube, situated some five-and-twenty miles to the East of Belgrade, was one of the twelve places at which the Austro-German troops effected the crossing of the river. One of the pontoon-bridges over the Danube in the neighbourhood of that place is shown in the above photograph. On it are seen a number of Austrian and German staff officers and neutral military

officers attached to the Army Headquarters that they may follow the various operations. The Germans, according to the Serbian official reports, made several unsuccessful attempts to cross the Danube at Semendria; but they eventually forced the passage of the river—and, on October 11, took the fortress by storm.—[Photo, by Continphot.]



THE PHYSIQUE OF RECENTLY CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS! A PUNY HUN INTERROGATED BY A BIG AND BURLY FRENCH OFFICER.

The height measurement of this diminutive German prisoner is given as 1 m. 49, or about 4 ft. 9 in. He and his comrades were captured by the French near Bois le Prêtre. It would be a mistake, no doubt, to assume from this isolated example that it is typical of the German Army now in the field, as regards stature and chest measurement. After the Battle of Loos, Mr. John Buchan wrote: "This

morning at a railway station behind the front I saw some 1400 German prisoners. . . . The prisoners were of good physique, far better than those I had seen before. They included several boys and a fair number of elderly men with the black-and-gold button of the Landsturm on their caps, but most were stout young fellows of the countryman type."



A GREAT PRO-ENTENTE-POWERS DEMONSTRATION IN THE ROUMANIAN CAPITAL: THE CROWD; AND A CORDON OF TROOPS.

Roumania remains, at the time of writing, divided as to whether she shall intervene in the war or continue to be neutral. On the side of intervention in favour of the Entente Powers is a great force of popular opinion, under the guidance of two prominent statesmen of the Opposition, M. Filipescu and M. Take Jonescu. On the other hand, the King and Ministry would prefer, it seems, to keep aloof

from both sides as hitherto, continuing the strictly correct neutral bearing that has characterised the policy of Bucharest since the war began. The popular movement under the leadership of MM. Filipescu and Take Jonescu came to a head at the end of October, on Sunday, the 24th of the month, when an important demonstration took place in Bucharest. The great mass meeting was addressed by the two

[Continued opposite.]



ROUMANIAN BAYONETS AND ROUMANIAN NEUTRALITY OR INTERVENTION : AT A PRO-ENTENTE-POWERS DEMONSTRATION IN BUCHAREST.

Continued.]
Opposition statesmen, whose eloquent demand for intervention on the side of the Allies stirred their hearers to immediate action, and a march began to the Royal Palace, in front of which it was proposed to hold a second demonstration. As would happen in any capital under similar circumstances, the police and civic guard and troops were called out to maintain order, but, after a sharp collision with

the populace, incidents of which are illustrated on this page and on that opposite, were withdrawn. While the demonstrators assembled before the Palace, the two leaders were admitted to the King's presence. They are said to have openly declared their intention of continuing the agitation for intervention, not only in Bucharest itself, but also in all the larger towns of the kingdom.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XLV.—SIR BRYAN MAHON.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon was born fifty-three years ago at Belleville, County Galway, and is the eldest son of the late Henry Blake Mahon of Belleville. When he was twenty-one the future Lieut-General was gazetted to the 8th Hussars, with which regiment he served in India for six years, and for the following three as its Adjutant. Distinction came to him with the Egyptian Campaign of 1896. In the Dongola Expedition he won his D.S.O., and in the Khartoum Expedition his services brought him the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Still continuing with the forces in Egypt and the Soudan, Lieut.-Colonel Mahon bore an active part in the Kordofan Expedition and in the capture of the Khalifa. From these operations he returned with many new decorations—the Soudan war medal, the Fourth Class of the Osmanieh, and the Egyptian war medal with eight clasps. He also received at this time the brevet rank of Colonel. Further service and further chances of distinction came to Colonel Mahon in the South African War. He was appointed to command the Cavalry Brigade, and led the Mafeking relief column. His part was to lead a flying column from Kimberley to Mafeking while General Hunter kept the Boers engaged at Fourteen Streams and Roodam. The enemy had been informed of this movement, but Mahon skilfully avoided them and effected a junction with Plumer's column at Jan Marsibi, 18 miles west of Mafeking. At Israel's Farm, 8 miles from Mafeking, Mahon's force came in



LIEUT-GENERAL SIR BRYAN THOMAS MAHON, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

contact with Delarey, defeated him, and entered Mafeking on May 17, 1900. For his share in these operations Colonel Mahon added to his distinctions the Queen's medal with three clasps, and he was created a Companion of the Bath. He had twice been mentioned in despatches. He did not, however, remain in South Africa until the close of hostilities, having been promoted in 1901 to the Military Governorship of Kordofan, a post which he held until 1904. It was an office which required in the holder the highest qualifications not only of the soldier, but of the administrator, for that region had to be redeemed from the disorder of the Khalifa's long misrule. Colonel Mahon's services were recognised with a Knight-Commandership of the Bath, which honour he received in 1912. In 1909 he took command of the 8th (Lucknow) Division in India, and held that command until, in 1914, he became General Officer Commanding the 10th (Irish) Division in the field. In October last, Mr. Tennant announced that he was in command of the British forces in Serbia and had been ordered to co-operate with our Allies, the French. Since then General Sir C. C. Monro, appointed to the command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, is reported to have reached Salonika as Commander of the British Expeditionary Force. Sir Bryan represents the best type of fighting Irishman, that type which is inseparable from the annals of British military success. He combines dash with address, and is a thorough sportsman—a rider to hounds, a steeplechase-rider, polo-player, and pig-sticker. For some years he had been Colonel of his old regiment, the 8th Hussars.



AN ALLEGORY OF THE CATHEDRALS OF FRANCE: MME. SARAH BERNHARDT RETURNS TO THE STAGE IN THE CAUSE OF PATRIOTISM.

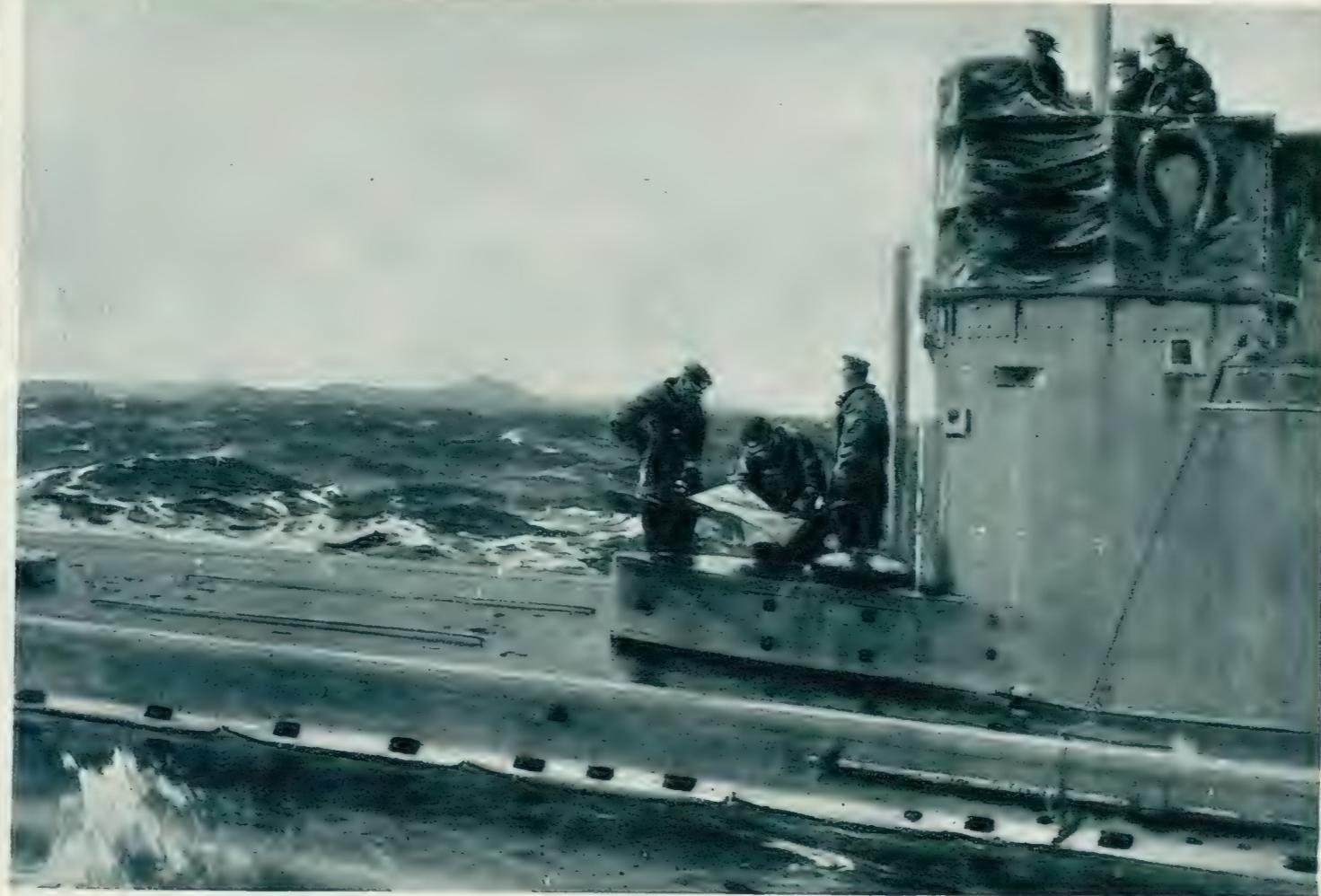
The scene is from M. Eugène Morand's allegorical piece, "Les Cathédrales," with music by M. Gabriel Pierné, in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has reappeared, for the first time since her operation, at her theatre in Paris. She is the third seated figure from the left, the spirit of the cathedral of Strassburg, and Bourges, as symbolising the spirit of each of the French provinces, met in council to utter their sorrows and their hopes. Kneeling is a soldier, who answers their appeal. Behind stands the cathedral of Rheims, in flames. After lamenting the ruins and the deaths of France, Mme. Bernhardt's wonderful voice rises in wrath to denounce the Barbarians and to predict their doom.—[Photo, by Bert.]



SUNK IN THE CHANNEL BY A MINE: THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "ANGLIA," WHICH BROUGHT THE KING FROM FRANCE.

The hospital-ship "Anglia" was sunk by a mine in the Channel on November 17, while bringing wounded from the front. On board were 13 officers and 372 other ranks. A patrol-vessel in the neighbourhood, and torpedo-craft summoned by the "Anglia's" wireless before she went down, saved some 300. A passing collier, the "Lusitania," of London, which had lowered boats to the rescue, was

herself sunk by another mine just afterwards. The King sent a telegram to the Admiralty on hearing the news: "The King is shocked to hear that the hospital-ship 'Anglia' which so recently conveyed his Majesty across the Channel has been sunk by a mine. . . . Please express the King's heartfelt sympathy with the families of those that perished."—[By Courtesy of the L. and N.W. Rly.]



HOW THE "BLOCKADE" OF ENGLAND LOOKS—ON PAPER! ON BOARD A GERMAN SUBMARINE WITHIN SIGHT OF OUR COAST!

Needless to say, this is not a photograph!—that would be impossible, having regard to the facts; and looking at the background of cliffs and downs intended to present a typical English coast view. Imagine such a thing in broad daylight! It is a drawing in a German paper with appended this description: "German 'U' boat officers examining a chart in English waters." One might really consider the

German submarine "blockade" established and "U" boats cruising round our shores, masters of the Four Seas. Yet on their own admission, and disclosures in American papers which refer to no later date than last June, between forty and fifty German submarines had by then been either sunk or captured within English waters, and their trained crews, Germany's best men, were either dead or prisoners.



WITH A SHELF BUILT FOR A SECOND ROW OF SOLDIERS: IN A FORTIFIED HOUSE WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES.

In the above illustration is seen the interior of a house, within the German lines on the Western front, which has been garrisoned and fortified in order to be held against attacking infantry, or any force not having artillery available on the spot. Against shell-fire, of course, any house is untenable, and becomes little better than a target and for the defenders a mere death-trap. Shells would break their way

through the thickest house walls or roof, and set on fire the floors and all parts of the building inside. The photograph is an enemy one, and is reproduced from a German paper. To get additional fire, an upper platform has been built sufficiently above the floor to let two rows of men fire. German methods are once more well illustrated in this detail.

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A GERMAN OBSERVATION-POST IN A BARN ON THE WESTERN FRONT: ON WATCH AND TAKING NOTES.

At the front, every isolated, or lonely, or apparently deserted building, whether in a tumbledown state or intact, has to be regarded as "suspect" by either side, and is treated accordingly. It may be serving as a snipers' nest or hold a lurking patrol, or, as is not infrequently the case in certain localities with farm-buildings, be in occupation as an observation or look-out post. The interior of one such farm-

building, ordinarily an inoffensive and dilapidated-looking barn, in which a German observation-party have found quarters for their work, is shown in the above illustration, a photograph in a German paper, from which it is reproduced here. The look-out man is obviously naming points which the others identify on the map.

THE PENETRATION OF BULLETS: PARADOXICAL FACTS.

In a remarkably interesting article in the *Scientific American*, by whose courtesy we here quote some extracts from it, with illustrations, Mr. Edward C. Crossman describes the unexpected results of tests in the penetrative power of bullets. He writes: "Four feet of solid pine-boards or four inches of loose dry sand—this is the muzzle penetration of the



A MORE EFFICIENT BULLET-STOPPER THAN A PILE OF LUMBER: A SMALL SAND-MOUND AND SAND-BAG.

the muzzle, where the velocity is 2700 feet per second. At 100 yards, where the velocity has fallen to 2465 feet per second, and the energy decreased from 2430 foot pounds to 2024 foot pounds, the rifle shoots through .46 inches of the same pine-boards. At the muzzle, torn to shreds by .4 inches of loose dry sand through which a child could drive his pudgy fist, the service bullet fails to even dent the bottom of a wooden box in which four or five inches of sand is placed. At 1000 yards, more than a half-mile, where the velocity has fallen to 1068 feet per second, and the energy has fallen from 2430 foot pounds to 380 foot pounds, this same little bullet gets through about eight inches of dry sand, or twice its muzzle penetration. At the muzzle the service bullet and the heavier 180 grain match bullet fail to see the other side of five inches of loose sand. In steel the service bullet gets through .45 inch at the muzzle. The 180-grain bullet gets through more than a half-inch.

Evident it is that here again we find a situation in which things that 'stand to reason' don't stand at all when facts come along.

United States army rifle with the 180 grain match bullet at the terrific velocity of nearly 2700 feet per second. Rather lopsided? True, and here are some more figures nearly as surprising: With the 150 grain service bullet, the American service rifle shoots through 33 inches of dry pine-boards at

"With the advent of the armoured train, and then the armoured motor-car, the question of steel penetration became one of intense interest. . . . The British steel makers, since the outbreak of war, found a sudden and lively interest in the development of a steel that was stubborn in the matter of letting bullets go through. . . . Ordinary mild steel, boiler-plate, etc., show the following effects from various bullets. A plate a full half-inch thick, and with a tensile strength of 65,000 pounds per square inch, is penetrated at the muzzle by the German Mauser, the Turkish Mauser, the Austrian Mannlicher, and other military rifles of like ballistics. "On a plate of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mild steel the three foreign service rifles mentioned in the foregoing paragraph register complete penetration at 500 yards. The Japanese service rifle shows superior penetration to those mentioned, because of its smaller calibre, .25 against .30-inch.

"The extraordinary failure of bullets at high speed, pointed and covered with a very tough German-silver jacket, to get through dry sand is ascribed in theory to the fact that there is not time for the particles of the sand to be displaced, and the bullet destroys itself. The theory is upheld by the



A BOX FILLED WITH FIVE INCHES OF DRY SAND AND USED IN THE PENETRATION TESTS.

fact that at long ranges — which means lessened velocity on the part of the bullet—the sand penetration is greatly increased. The author can testify to the fact that the bullet destroys itself. . . . The writer's tests showed far more penetration and no deformation for a little .32 automatic pistol bullet of about 80 grains, and with the muzzle velocity of around 1000 feet seconds, or about a third that of the service rifle. Here the bullet was recovered uninjured, not even sufficiently scored from the sand to remove the marks of the rifling. . . . So the wise soldier takes advantage of this peculiarity of the high-velocity modern bullet, and he tries to get as large a percentage of sand in the earth of his protections as possible."

[Continued opposite.]

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A quarter-inch steel plate fired at with various rifles from 100 to 600 yards distant, showing the resultant dents and holes.



Five-eighth inch steel plate penetrated by 280 rifle-bullets, the hole, and type of bullet used.



Half-inch steel test plate with forty-five bullet-holes caused by seventeen different styles of bullets and rifles.



Some bullet-marks in half-inch steel. Shallower marks are from flat-nose bullets of the older types of rifles, such as the American Krag and the older British '303' cartridge.



Uninjured pistol-bullets fired into sand; lead bullet battered up by sand and military bullet before and after firing.



Some half-inch steel tests: 8 and 25 are holes punched through the plate by new Springfield rifle and '425 English elephant gun.

THE PENETRATIVE POWER OF MODERN RIFLE-BULLETS: TESTS MADE WITH STEEL PLATES OF VARIOUS THICKNESSES, AND DRY SAND.

[Continued.] A row of very small sand-bags is far more efficient protection than the walls of the heaviest frame building. Also he finds a strange paradox in that, so far as penetration is concerned, the fire of the enemy is less dangerous at close range, than it is at long range. Tests have developed one peculiar phase of bullet-penetration, namely, that in steel the sort of point on the bullet made no difference. On

one plate there were fired forty-five different bullets from probably a third as many different rifles. Not once was there found any difference in the penetration of the soft pointed bullet—dum-dum—and the full jacketed bullet with its protective covering of tough cupro-nickel or steel." This article reveals an almost incredible phase of the scientific side of war.—[By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."]



LAYING A PLANK AND HURDLE GANGWAY ON SOFT GROUND FOR THE GUNS TO ADVANCE: HOW

As they did successfully against the Russians in battles in Galicia and Poland in May and June this year, the Austro-Germans in Serbia have, it would appear, been able to outmanoeuvre the original Serbian scheme of northern defence, largely owing to their possession of heavier guns. These they were able to bring up by the adoption of the expedient illustrated above. In that manner, the Serbian proposed plan of campaign at the outset, the offering of a prolonged resistance in the northern basin of the Morava, was foiled, and the outflanking move in force, which

THE ENEMY
compelled the Serbs to annihilation, the Serbs by them in moving



GUNS TO ADVANCE: HOW THE ENEMY BROUGHT UP HEAVY GUNS OUTRANGING THE SERBIAN ARTILLERY. DRAWN BY F. DE HAENEN.

appear, been able to outmanoeuvre expedient illustrated above. In that compelled the Serbians to withdraw, carried through. Firing at ten miles distance, the enemy were able to shell the Serbians with impunity, outranging their guns until, simply to escape annihilation, the Serbians had to retreat. The Germans contrived to overcome the difficulty of dragging up their heavy guns by a device not dissimilar to the portable mat arrangement used by them in moving heavy ordnance over swampy ground in Flanders; by constructing temporary causeways of planks and fascines alternately laid down and taken up with every move forward.



THE PARIS DEFENCES AGAINST ZEPPELIN AIR-RAIDS: A SEARCHLIGHT STATION IN ONE OF THE OUTLYING WOODS OF THE CITY.

The anti-Zeppelin defences of Paris, it is generally understood, extend on all sides to a considerable distance beyond the outskirts of the city, as well as being very evident within the actual barriers. One of the searchlight stations carefully ensconced in the recesses of one of the woods which fringe the French capital is shown above. The ring of forts and camps that girdle Paris to a considerable distance

beyond the inner fortified lines renders, for the French, the task of providing adequate safeguards against attacks from the air a greatly less complicated problem than the anti-Zeppelin defence of a city the suburbs of which extend so irregularly and in so widespread and straggling a fashion as do the outlying suburbs of London.—[Official Photograph issued by the Photographic Section of the French Army.]

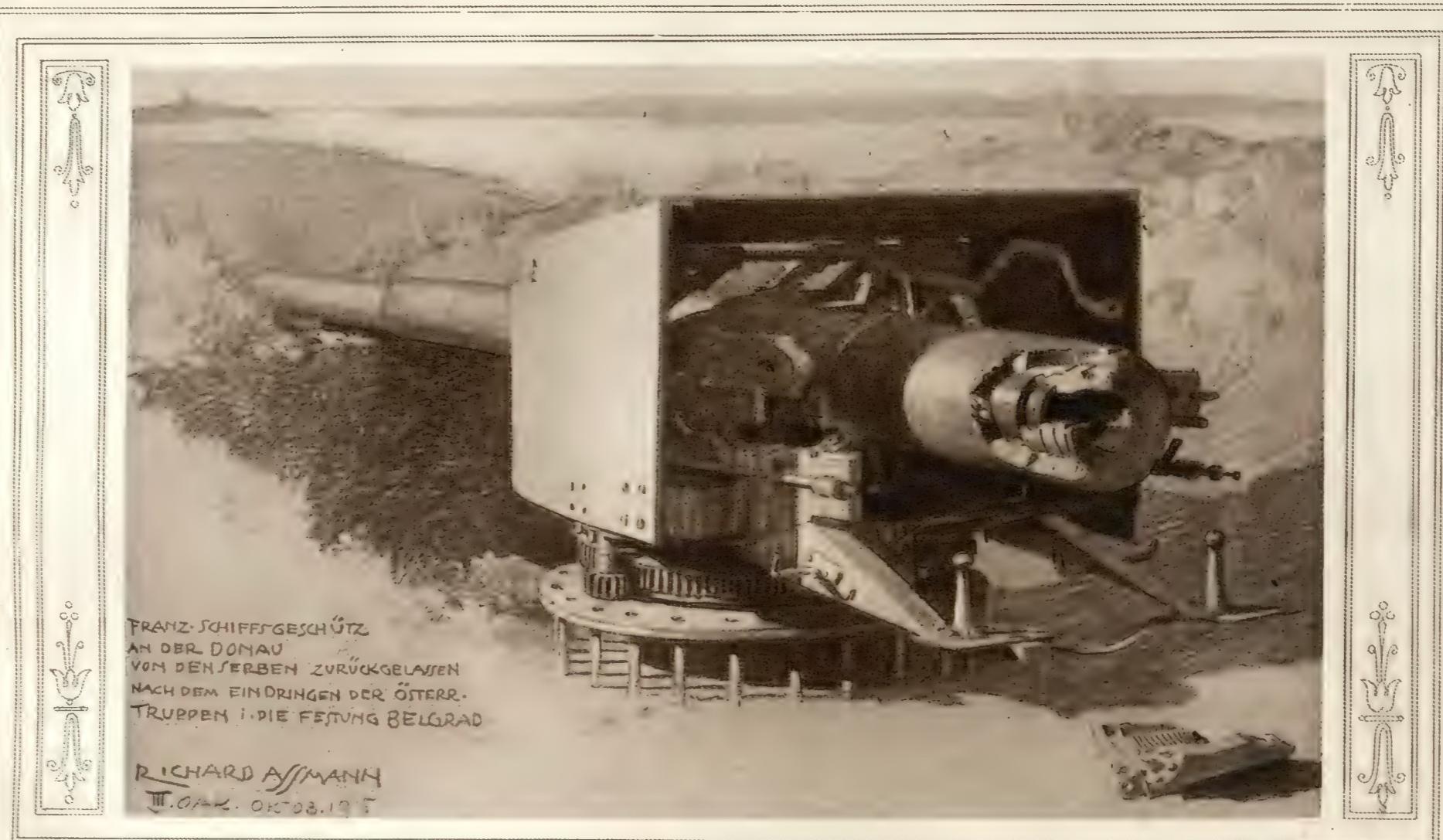


HAVE THE AUSTRIANS REPEATED THEIR ATROCITIES IN SERBIA? SERBIAN WOMEN BEING LED AWAY AS PRISONERS BY AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

The pretext on which these women were arrested, it is said, was a charge of carrying arms. Such a scene is ominous in view of the terrible deeds ascribed to the Austrians during their previous invasion of Serbia, last year. A Memorandum issued by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs stated: "The Austro-Hungarian Army, during its short stay upon Serbian territory in August (1914), committed

shocking atrocities. According to the official reports . . . Austro-Hungarian officers and soldiers killed a number of prisoners and wounded, massacred inoffensive peasants, including women and children, and violated and slaughtered women. . . . The Austrians carried off with them to Austria peaceable citizens . . . old men, women, young girls, and even children."—[Photo. by Continphot.]

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FRANZ-SCHIFFSGESCHÜTZ
AN DER DONAU
VON DEN SERBEN ZURÜCKGELASSEN
NACH DEM EINDRÜNGEN DER ÖSTERR.
TRUPPEN IN DIE FESTUNG BELGRAD

RICHARD ASSMANN
III. OAK. OKTOB. 1915

SAID BY THE AUSTRIANS TO HAVE BEEN ABANDONED AT BELGRADE BY THE SERBIANS: A FRENCH NAVAL GUN.

The drawing of the damaged piece of artillery seen above is an illustration reproduced from a German paper. According to the description lettered by the artist in the left-hand lower corner, it is a French naval gun from Danube defences, found abandoned by the Serians after the entry of the Austrian troops into the "fortress" of Belgrade. Belgrade, it may be noted, is not a fortress, and only possesses

a venerable "citadel" dating back to a now historic period as an effective fortification; to the days of the aggressive Turkish wars against Austria of the later Middle Ages. The gun may be either one purchased by the Serians from the Schneider-Canet armament works in France before the war, or a heavy piece furnished by the Allies to Serbia earlier in the present year with other war stores.



A GERMAN "IMPRESSION" OF THE GREAT NAVAL ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES: THE TURKISH FORT TSCHIMELIK DURING 'THE ACTION.'

Mr. Churchill's apology and Lord Kitchener's mission have lent renewed interest to the Dardanelles operations. Regarding the actual attack on March 18, Mr. Churchill said: "The total British casualties in this formidable adventure scarcely exceeded 100. The French, it is true, had the misfortune to be unable to save the crew of the 'Bouvet.' We lost two old vessels, of a class of which we had about

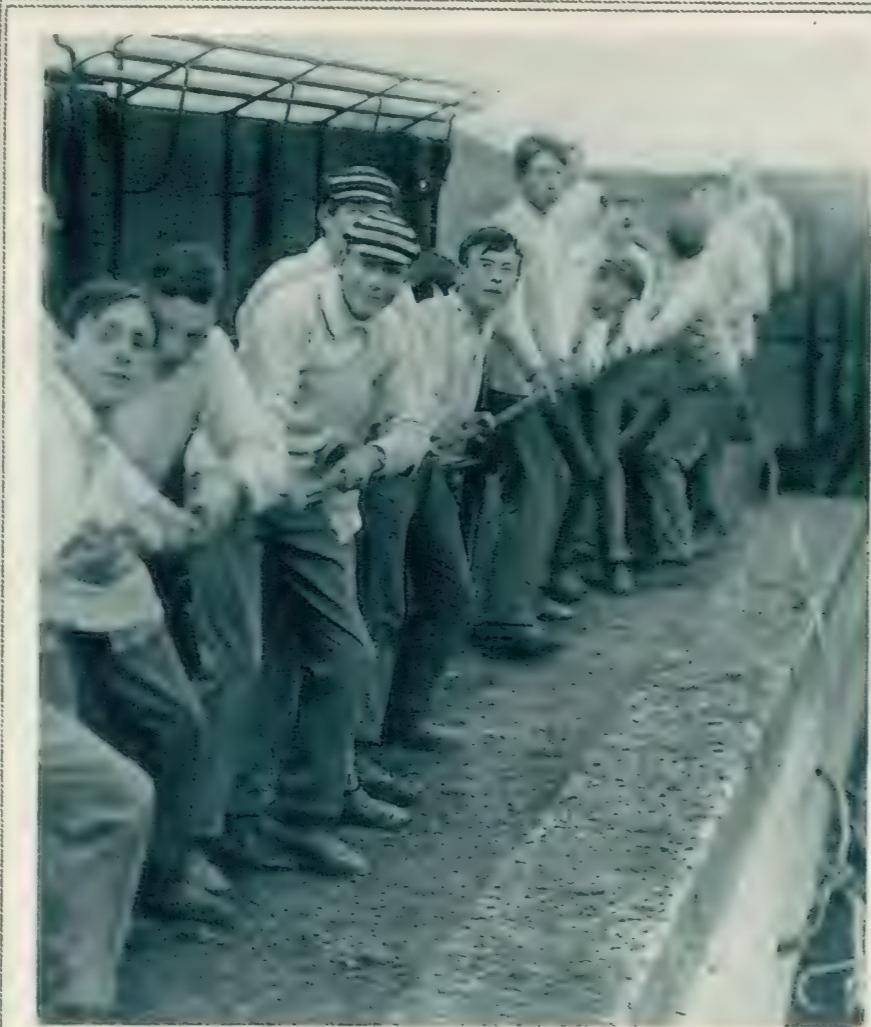
thirty, and which, if they had not been employed at the Dardanelles, would have been rusting uselessly in our southern ports. Therefore, I do not think, in making this attack, on which so much depended, and the results of which, if successful, would have been so far-reaching, we risked or lost any vital stake." Mr. Churchill added that he was in favour of resuming the naval attack immediately.



ETON BOYS AS WAR-WORKERS: THE KING'S THIRD SON AND HIS ETON SCHOOLFELLOWS HELPING WITH ARMY STORES AT DIDCOT.

Some months ago a transformation scene was brought about round Didcot Junction. The Government took hundreds of acres, erected miles of sheds, and sent eighty men and some officers to found an Army Stores depot. "They lugged and lifted and hauled and pushed until they were exhausted. . . But the lines of trucks grew longer," says the "Times." Then Colonel Purchas, in command, solicited

help from Oxford University. Aid came promptly. Eton followed, and on Thursday last sent seven hundred boys, including Prince Henry, the King's third son. Our pictures show: No. 1, The Prince helping in the station; No. 2, The arrival of the Eton boys at Didcot Junction; No. 3, Prince Henry at the wheel of a heavy stores truck.—[Photos. by C.N.]



PRINCE HENRY AS UNLOADER OF STORES: ON HAULING WORK.

The King's third son joined his brother Etonians on Thursday last in real hard war work at the new Army Stores Depôt at Didcot. Seven hundred boys took part in the work, which is rough and dirty. Much help has been given also by Oxford, learned professors not hesitating to paint buckets. Our photograph shows the Prince (third from left) helping to haul an ammunition-wagon.—[Photo, by C.N.]



PRINCE HENRY AS WAR WORKER: H.R.H. PASSING ALONG A STRING OF TRUCKS.

The fact that the work was not of the "kid glove" order seemed only to stimulate to fresh exertions the seven hundred Eton boys, including Prince Henry, in their work at the Army Stores Depôt, at Didcot, on Thursday last. The advent of these hundreds of workers from Oxford and Eton and from towns and villages around Didcot, has proved of immense value in speeding up the work.—[Photo, C.N.]



IN HER PRUSSIAN GRENADIER GUARDS UNIFORM: THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

As everyone knows, the Queen of Greece is a sister of the Kaiser, and this relationship is believed to have exercised considerable influence on the policy of Greece in regard to the war. She is Chief of the 3rd Prussian "Queen Elizabeth" Grenadier Guards. Queen Sophie was born on June 14, 1870, and was married to King Constantine, then Crown Prince, at Athens, in October 1889.—[Photo. by Stanley.]

IN HIS UNIFORM AS A PRUSSIAN FIELD-MARSHAL: THE KING OF GREECE.

King Constantine, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army, also holds high distinctions in that of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser. He is Field-Marshal-General and Chief of the 88th (2nd Nassau) Infantry Regiment, Prussian Army, and *à la suite* 2nd Prussian Foot Guards. It may be added that he is similarly associated with the 1st Russian "Neva" Infantry Regiment.—[Photo. by Stanley.]



JAPAN SUPPLYING WEAPONS TO HER—AND OUR—ALLY, RUSSIA: RUSSIAN ARTILLERY OFFICERS INSPECT A NEWLY ARRIVED HEAVY GUN.

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It appears to be well established that the Russians have been able at length to get over the shortage of artillery ammunition and heavy guns which was the prime cause of the withdrawal from Poland and Galicia during May and June, and imperilled the safety of the Russian armies. The making good of the deficiency is due in part to the improvising of munitions-factories throughout Russia, much as

has been done in England; but yet more is the result of the energetic manner in which Japan has come to Russia's aid by, in like fashion, establishing additional munition-works which have turned out immense quantities of war material, and placing her arsenals at Russia's disposal. Night and day trains on the Siberian Railway are carrying supplies from Japan to Russia.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



A SANDSTORM LIKE OCEAN WAVES! WHAT BOTHA'S MEN FACED IN THE DESERTS OF "GERMAN" SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

In desert regions there occurs a hot, suffocating wind known as the simoom, laden with clouds of sand, which often overwhelms caravans, suffocating men and animals. Our photograph was taken near Aus Nek, which figured prominently in the South-West African campaign. Aus itself, a town reached at the end of a ninety-miles stretch of desert from Luderitzbucht, was captured on April 1. The Germans

had strongly fortified it, but they were compelled to abandon the town without a struggle. Botha's infantry, says one account, "did a large amount of climbing, and ploughed through extensive stretches of sand, while water and food got very scanty. The boreholes had been filled with sand; the wells at Aus and Klein Aus were all poisoned. . . . Three mines were discovered at Aus Nek."



A FIGHTER'S SKETCH FROM THE FRONT: LOOS AND ITS "TOWER BRIDGE"—WITH BRITISH TROOPS RETURNING FROM THE TRENCHES.

Loos and the British victory there have again been much discussed recently, and there has also been a renewal of artillery activity there. The above drawing, by a member of the British forces, shows men of a London Territorial battalion, relieved from the trenches on the slope of Hill 70, going into Loos. They are just defiling on to the road which cuts across the trenches at right angles. The glare on the

right is a mass of war material burning. In front of the fire is another trench. The structure on the left is the celebrated "Tower Bridge," and the two long ridges are the Double Crassier. The ruins of Loos—smashed to bits and crammed full of dead Germans, enormous quantities of munitions, and abandoned material of war—are in the middle of the picture.

HOW IT WORKS: XLV.—SEARCHLIGHTS.

THE searchlight used by the Naval and Military authorities is a device by means of which the light given by an electric arc is projected in any desired direction.

In order that the maximum effect may be obtained from a given lamp it is necessary to provide a mirror or reflector behind the source of light (Figs. 2 and 3), the mirror being of such a shape that all the rays which do not naturally take that course are reflected in the desired direction (Fig. 2). The electrodes between which the arc-light is produced are mounted in a metal cylinder having a glass face in front of the arc, the before-mentioned mirror being fixed at the back of the cylinder behind the arc. The cylinder itself is mounted in such a manner that it may be moved in any direction so as to bear on any desired object (Figs. 1, 4, 5 and 7). When the face consists of flat, plain glass, the rays are projected to the maximum distance in parallel lines, forming a concentrated beam, but the area illuminated is limited. A larger area in the vicinity of the searchlight itself can be illuminated if the glass forming the face be constructed in such a manner as to disperse the light. Searchlights are used for battle-ships, fortresses, field work, and anti-aircraft operations (Fig. 7).

The plant for use in the field is, of course, much less powerful than for battle-ships or fortresses, as the question of transport over all sorts of difficult country precludes the use of the heavy machinery required for long distance work. A large field-outfit comprises a power-wagon, carrying a dynamo driven by a petrol-engine and capable of giving a current of about 60 amperes, and a searchlight-wagon accommodating a searchlight having a 60 cm. mirror and a reel of insulating-cable for use

in coupling the searchlight to the motor. In some cases the latter wagon is so constructed as to form a light-tower from the top of which the searchlight can be operated so as to get a greater range and also to shorten the shadows and in that way reduce the enemy's cover. (See Fig. 5 contrasted with Fig. 4.) A plant of this power will show up individual men at a distance of 2300 yards when the concentrated beam is used, and at slightly over 1000 yards with a disperser-face spreading the light over an angle of 45 deg. A light self-contained plant carried on an automobile is used in present-day field-operations.

For fixed work in a fortress or battle-ship, a much more powerful plant can be employed, having a mirror large enough to throw a concentrated beam giving effective service up to about 3900 yards. The power-plant in the case of a fortress can be fixed at a distance and the current conveyed in underground cables, which may be connected to switch-boxes at intervals around the fortress, so as to permit of the searchlight being moved from point to point and connected to the nearest box. In some cases the instrument is mounted in a disappearing turret (Fig. 6), which falls below the ground-level when not in use and which is made to revolve on its vertical axis so as to throw its light in any desired direction. A searchlight may be protected from direct fire whilst in use by sinking it in a pit below the ground-level and projecting its beam of light on to a sloping mirror, but unless it has a further protection it is vulnerable to a plunging fire. When used in exposed positions, the searchlight may be surrounded with armour-

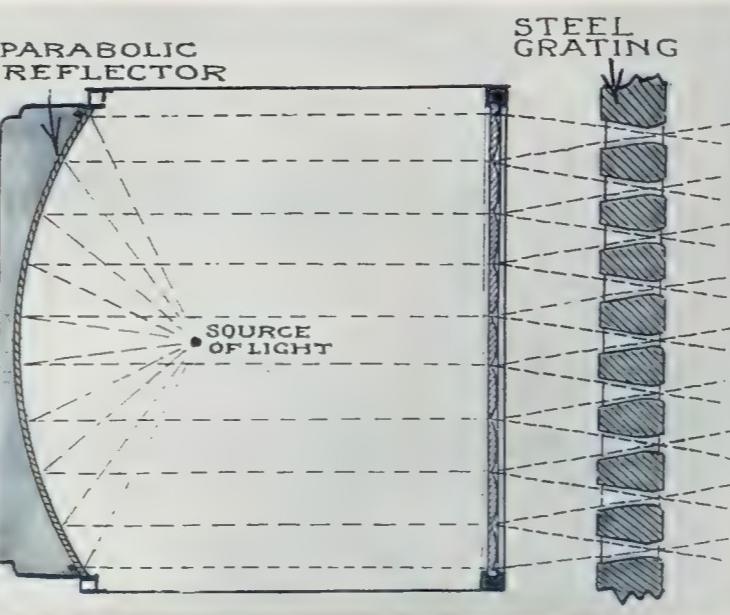
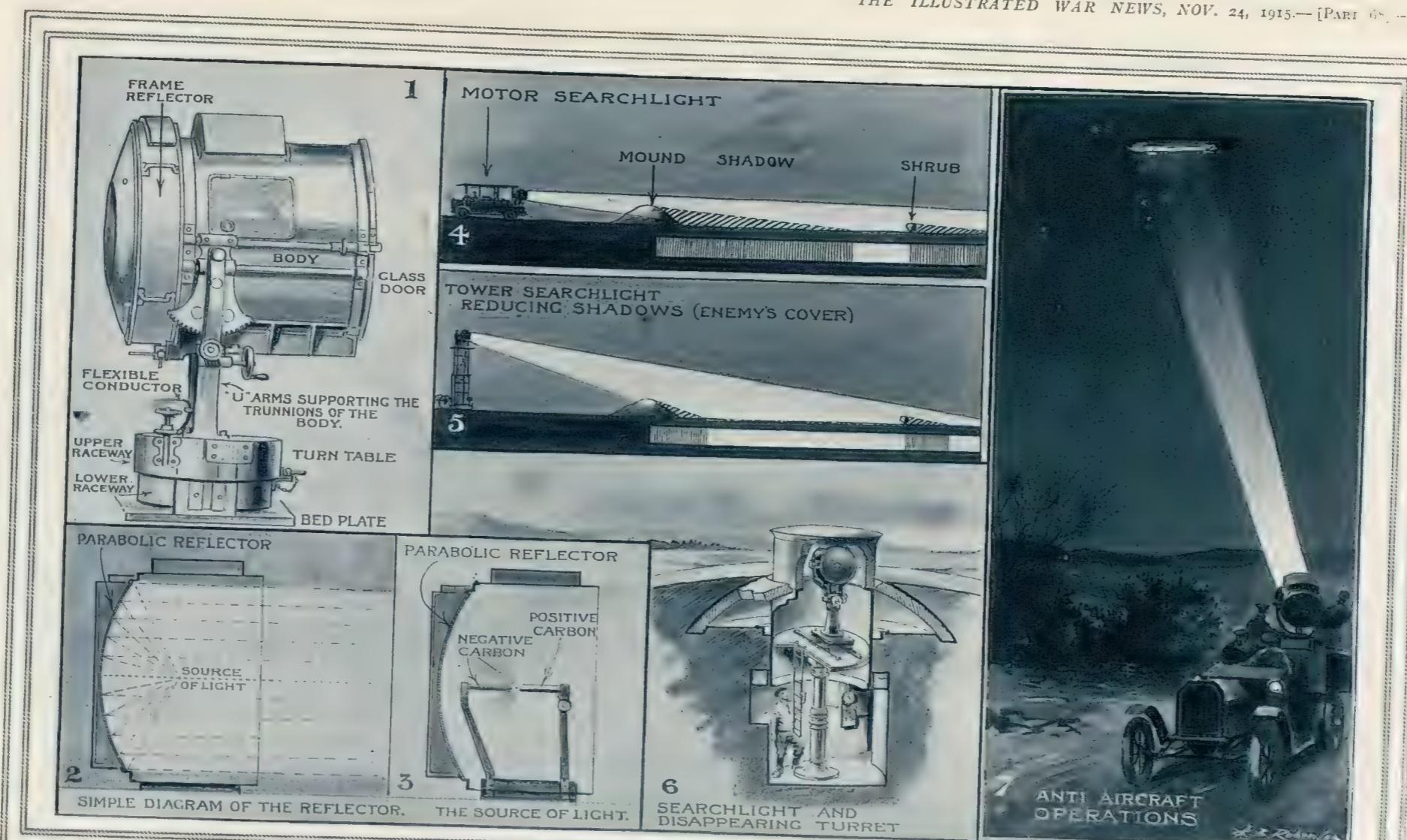


FIG. 8.—HOW A SEARCHLIGHT IS PROTECTED IN EXPOSED POSITIONS: A GRATING OF ARMOUR-PLATE BEFORE THE FACE WHEN USED FOR DISPERSED LIGHT.

This diagram is a plan, or top view. Figs. 2 and 3 on the opposite page are side views.

plating (Fig. 8), the plate in front of the face when the instrument is used for dispersed light taking the form of a grating consisting of strong steel bars, so placed as to fall into the dark spaces between the rays of light projected from the disperser.

[Continued opposite.]



Continued. HOW IT WORKS: THE MECHANISM OF THE SEARCHLIGHT AND ITS USE AGAINST AIRCRAFT OR FOR OTHER MILITARY PURPOSES.
When the concentrated beam is employed a door in the armour-plate is opened, exposing the face whilst in use. In defence against torpedo-boat attacks or hostile airships the searchlight is a very valuable instrument. The sudden action of the beam of strong light on an eye whose pupil is dilated to enable it to operate in the dark causes such a strain on the retina that momentary blindness is the result, and if the light be turned on and off at such a speed that the eyes of the attacking crew have no time to adjust themselves between the changes, the men become practically blind for the time being. A searchlight used for signalling has a diaphragm-shutter similar to that in a photographic-camera. For searchlight work a continuous current is preferable, the effect of an alternating current causing irregular lighting.



HEROINES WHO REMAINED AT THEIR POST, WITH THEIR LEADER, WHEN THE ENEMY ARRIVED: LADY PAGET'S HOSPITAL STAFF AT USKUB.

Lady (Ralph) Paget, wife of the British Minister in Serbia, with her staff at the typhus hospital, fell into the enemy's hands when Uskub was captured by the Bulgarians on October 22. On October 31 it was stated that she and her nurses were safe and well, and receiving every courtesy from the Bulgarians. Later accounts relate that, when the fall of Uskub was imminent, Sir Ralph Paget motored

thither from Nish, arriving only three hours before the Bulgarians entered, and tried to persuade his wife to leave. Though delighted to see him, Lady Paget refused to abandon the hospital. All the staff resolved to remain with her. The Serbians left 200 Austrian prisoners to act as hospital-attendants and guards in case of trouble. The nurses wear the anti-typhus costume.—[Photo, by Photopress.]



RUSSIA'S IMPERIAL RED CROSS NURSES: THE TSARITSA, WITH HER TWO DAUGHTERS, TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN AN OPERATION.

The recent observance of "Russia's Day" recalls how the royal ladies of Russia have taken the lead in tending the wounded and caring for their families. The Empress and her two elder daughters are actively engaged in nursing. In the photograph her Majesty is the third figure from the right, holding some surgical instruments. Behind her (second from the right) is her second daughter, the Grand

Duchess Tatiana; on the extreme right her eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga. The Empress presides over the Council which regulates the care of families of soldiers. The Grand Duchess Olga is president of the Petrograd Committee, and the Grand Duchess Tatiana of that for Polish refugees. Last June, the Tsaritsa accepted ten British ambulance-cars for work in Russia.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



AMERICA'S AMBITIOUS NAVAL PROGRAMME: THE "NEVADA" ON HER TRIALS.

"The United States of America," said Lord Rosebery on November 16, presiding, as Chancellor of London University, at the first Rhodes Lecture of the season, and referring to the universal increase in armaments, is about to embark upon a huge armada, destined to be equal, or second only, to our own." According to Naval Secretary Daniels' programme before Congress, 185 war-ships are proposed for

AMERICA'S AMBITIOUS NAVAL PROGRAMME: THE FIGHTING-TOPS OF THE "NEVADA."

building within the next five years, including 10 Dreadnoughts, 6 battle-cruisers, 50 destroyers, and 85 submarines, at a cost of £100,493,000. Seven American Dreadnoughts are building, one of which, now practically completed, the "Nevada," of 27,000 tons, we illustrate. The battle-cruisers, as proposed, will be 850 feet long, nearly 200 feet longer than the "Tiger," with 35 knots speed, 7 knots more.—[Bain.]



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF WAR: GERMAN PRISONERS EMPLOYED IN DIGGING GRAVES FOR FALLEN FRENCH SOLDIERS.

According to the usages of war, prisoners may be employed by their captors to perform any necessary routine services of the type known in military parlance as "fatigue duties," a comprehensive phrase that takes in all kinds of manual labour of a military nature in connection, especially, with camp work or sanitary measures. Here we see, for example, a gang of newly captured Germans, in the neighbour-

hood of a battlefield, being made use of by the French (before being sent away to their internment camp in rear of the fighting line) to dig the graves for the fallen victors, under the supervision of an armed escort. While performing their task, it is stated, some of the German soldiers, in spite of their assumed stolidity at the outset, showed signs of genuine emotion.—*Phot., by Illustrations Bureau.*



A PEAK RECENTLY CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS: THE COL DI LANA.

A recent Rome communiqué stated: "On the High Cordevole our offensive against the formidable rampart of the Col di Lana was crowned with success. . . . After effective artillery preparation, our infantry carried by assault the enemy positions and hoisted our flag on the summit at a height of 8000 ft." The Col di Lana, which guards the Dolomite Road, is of great strategic importance.—[Photo, by Brocherel.]



UNDER SHELL-FIRE FROM AUSTRIAN GUNS: A ROAD NEAR TOLMINO.

Tolmino, on the Isonzo, is about 18 miles north by east of Gorizia, where the Italians recently made notable progress. An official communiqué issued in Rome on the 21st said: "Yesterday was marked by important successes for our arms along the Isonzo front, and especially on the heights north-west of Gorizia. . . . The enemy . . . was forced to take flight."—[Photo, by Brocherel.]



A QUESTIONER AS TO THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS: LORD RIBBESDALE.

Lord Ribblesdale, who alleged in the House of Lords the other day that it was "common knowledge" that Sir Charles Monro had reported in favour of withdrawal from the Dardanelles and adversely to the continuance of winter operations out there, is one of the most picturesque of Peers. He was born in October 1854, and has been Master of his Majesty's Buckhounds.—[Photo. by Topical.]



ATTACKER OF THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS STAFF: LORD ST. DAVIDS.

John Wynford Philpotts, first Baron St. Davids, who attacked the British Headquarters Staff in France, was born in May 1860. He was formerly a Captain in the Pembroke Imperial Yeomanry, and he has sat as M.P. for the Mid Division of Lanarkshire (L.), and for Pembrokeshire. He was raised to the Peerage in 1908; and succeeded to his father's Baronetcy in 1912. His allegations are denied.—[Photo. by L.N. S.]



READY FOR THE DAY OF "REVANCHE": A BELGIAN CAVALRY REGIMENT AT MANEUVRES ON THE SEA-SHORE IN FLANDERS.

Although little has been heard lately of any important operations by the Belgian Army, it may be taken for granted that King Albert's gallant troops are as eager as ever to recover their country from the clutch of the invader. Recruiting and reorganisation have long been steadily proceeding, and to-day the Belgian Army, revived from the shocks and losses sustained in the early part of the war, is once

more a remarkably strong fighting force. The men have now been put into khaki uniform. As our photograph shows, the cavalry presents a particularly fine appearance. A recent French *communiqué*, it may be mentioned, reported a successful artillery action "in Belgium, in the region of Boesinghe, where the German works were wrecked."—[Photo. by New Paper Illustrations.]



ANZAC V.C.'S : AT AN "AT HOME" AT THE AUSTRALIAN NATIVES' ASSOCIATION, HORSEFERRY ROAD, S.W.

On November 20, Sir George H. Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, was at the At-Home given to four Australian V.C.'s. The V.C.'s in our photograph (left to right) are : Lieut. William John Symons, 7th Batt. Australian Imperial Force, who won his Cross at Lone Pine, Gallipoli, where he led a charge and retook a lost sap ; Lieut. F. H. Tubb, 7th Batt. A.I.F., who, though wounded, held his ground with the

greatest coolness under heavy bomb-fire ; Lieut. Hugo Vivian Hope Throssell, 10th Light Horse Regiment, A.I.F., who, although severely wounded at Kaiakij Aghala (Hill 60), Gallipoli, refused to leave his post ; and Private John Hamilton, 1st Batt. A.I.F., who, during a heavy bomb-attack by the enemy at Lone Pine, showed utter disregard of personal safety.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXIV.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 3/10TH LONDON REGIMENT (HACKNEY).

Reading from left to right the names are as follow:—In the Back Row: L-Cpl. W. Saggers, L-Cpl. J. A. Waygood, L-Cpl. F. Gentle, L-Cpl. T. H. Moore, L-Cpl. F. Penn, L-Cpl. R. Goodison, L-Cpl. W. H. Vaughan, L-Cpl. J. Worledge, Cpl. W. Murcutt, L-Cpl. H. E. Brown, Cpl. W. Curtis, Cpl. R. C. Cass, Sgt. H. Harcourt, Cpl. J. W. Westfall, Cpl. T. G. Brown. In the Third Row: Cpl. W. Blanchard, S-Sgt. A. H. York (G. Staff), Cpl. W. Goward, Cpl. A. J. Pope, Cpl. A. G. Hyams, Sgt. C. East, Sgt. W. Wells, Cpl. F. W. Kitto, Cpl. W. Moore, Sgt. M. Katin, Cpl. H. S. Vaughan, Cpl. J. Robinson, Cpl. J. Debnan,

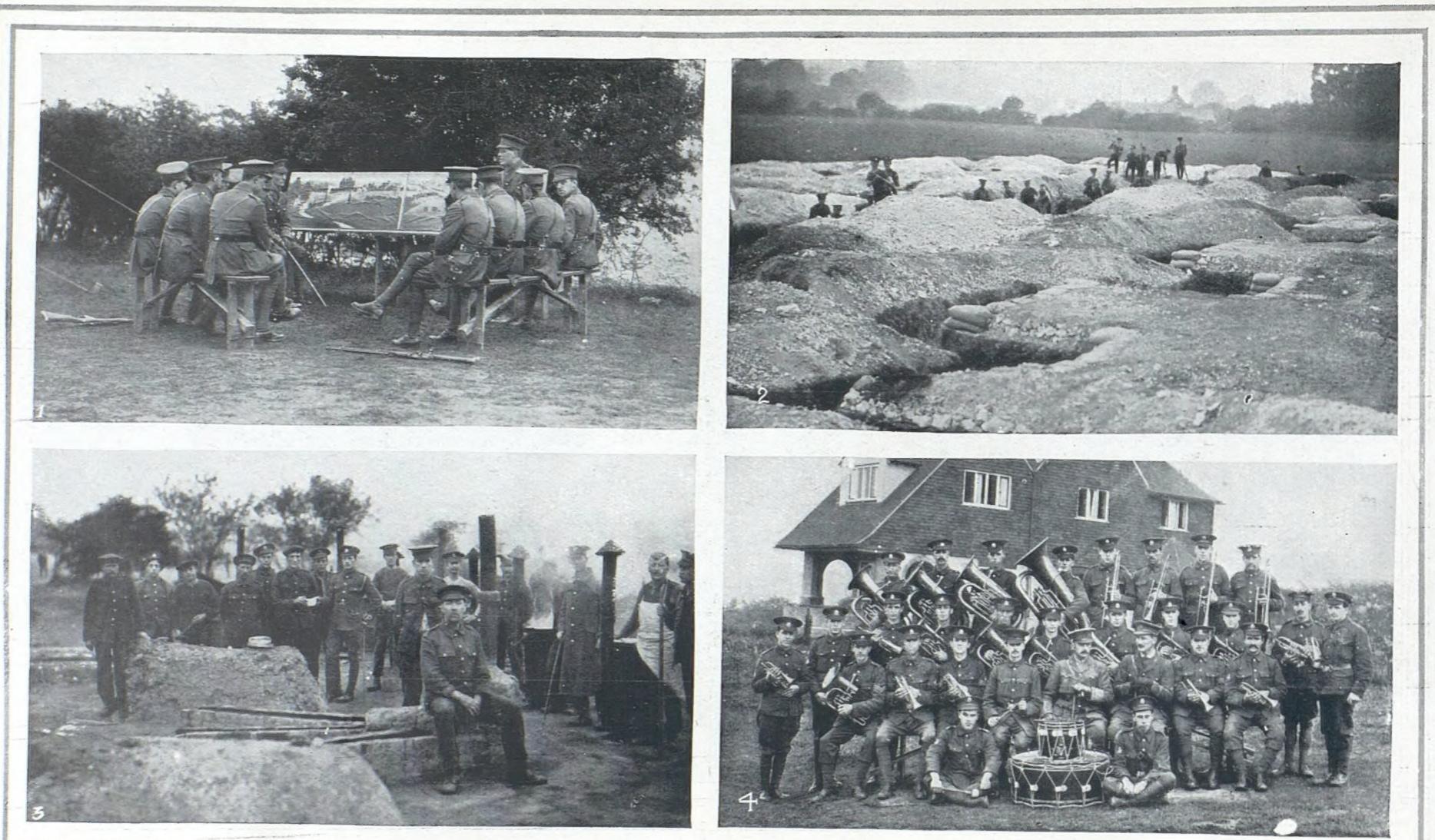
L-Cpl. W. J. Lewis. In the Second Row: C.S.M. E. Valpy, C.Q.M.S. Wilmott, R.Q.M.S. W. H. Healing, R.S.M. R. Wignall, Col. D. de Lara Cohen, Lt. and Adjt. E. Talbot Cobbett, C.Q.M.S. W. H. Stonely, C.S.M. F. Jones. In the Front Row (seated on the ground): Cpl. W. F. Mason, Sgt. F. E. Illes, Sgt. J. M. Illes, Sgt. A. T. Hicks, Sgt. J. A. Cundale, L-Cpl. W. Ricketts, Cpl. B. L. Bryon, L-Cpl. H. Gardner, L-Cpl. W. R. Courtnell. The 10th Londons are the successors in the Territorial Force of one of the original regiments of the Volunteer Army of 1859—long known as the 4th Essex.—[Photo, by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE : XXXIV.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/10TH LONDON REGIMENT (HACKNEY).

Reading from left to right the names are as follow :—In the Back Row : 2nd Lieut. H. W. Newman, 2nd Lieut. F. Steane, 2nd Lieut. G. W. Cranmore, 2nd Lieut. J. W. McGrath, 2nd Lieut. R. R. Griffiths, 2nd Lieut. S. Sheppard, 2nd Lieut. H. C. Goldsmith, 2nd Lieut. D. Hoare, 2nd Lieut. C. F. James, 2nd Lieut. D. M. Dixon, 2nd Lieut. F. J. Martin, and 2nd Lieut. W. C. Barham. In the Middle Row : 2nd Lieut. H. S. Robson, 2nd Lieut. A. J. Jones, 2nd Lieut. S. Berzeiry, 2nd Lieut. G. Joy, 2nd Lieut. A. H. Ford Moore, 2nd Lieut. A. D. C. Chadbourne, 2nd Lieut. P. Heathcote, 2nd Lieut. G. N. Holt,

2nd Lieut. T. V. Kean, 2nd Lieut. F. C. Nicol, 2nd Lieut. S. E. Taylor, and 2nd Lieut. D. C. G. Whitton. In the Front Row : 2nd Lieut. H. S. Hart, 2nd Lieut. P. La Touche, Lieut. A. Silbermann, R.A.M.C., Capt. A. E. Packham, Col. D. de Lara Cohen, V.D., Lieut. and Adj't. E. Talbot Cobbett, Lieut. C. H. Moon, and Hon. Lieut. and Qrmstr. J. W. Steptol. In front of all, seated on the ground, are : 2nd Lieut. V. B. Le Breton and 2nd Lieut. W. E. Tomlin. One of the battalions of the 10th Londons is at the Dardanelles. Its casualty list has been very heavy.—[Photo, by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXIV.—AT THE TRAINING CAMP OF THE 3/0TH LONDONS.

Photograph No. 1 shows an officers' class under ocular instruction in ground-features and the facilities offered by surface dips and irregularities, trees, and buildings, etc., for cover and concealment in action and for the disposition of outposts and sentries and patrols. The picture-method of instruction was first instituted a year ago in a cavalry camp in England, and was described and illustrated at the time in

an earlier issue of "The Illustrated War News." Photograph No. 2 shows men practising trench-digging and the construction of the type of narrow, deep trenches with protection against enfilade fire universally used at the front. No. 3 is the cook-house, with the battalion Cook's staff and their field-ovens. No. 4 is the battalion band.—[Photos. by S. and G. and Bassano.]